

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1 - 17. (cancelled)

18. (currently amended) A method of producing an air inlet in a multi-walled container of the type consisting of an outer rigid casing inside which is placed a flexible pocket intended to contain a product and in association with a withdrawal member without air inlet, such a container being obtained in a mold by blow-molding coextrusion of a parison formed of a main outer layer made of relatively rigid plastic intended to form the outer rigid casing and a secondary inner layer made of relatively flexible plastic intended to form the flexible pocket, said layers having no adhesion between them so as to delaminate without difficulty, after the creation of a sprue in a portion of the parison during the blow-molding coextrusion operation, then removal of the sprue thus formed and finally the creation of an air inlet between the flexible layer and the rigid layer of the parison, ~~said method further comprising the air inlet being obtained by making in the mold in at least one pinch zone of the parison a reservation intended to obtain a protrusion of said parison, the height of the protrusion being such as to allow at its end a first shearing operation at the sprue formed during the blow-molding coextrusion operation and having the effect of fusing together by crushing in this zone, two walls consisting of the outer layer with on the one hand, two walls consisting of the inner layer of the parison and, on the other hand, the outer layer of the parison, and a second~~

operation of cutting off the protrusion by means of a cutting tool, after opening of the mold and reworking of the container by rework templates, ~~further comprising, in order to improved delamination, in a zone of the protrusion being crushed when the sprue is created, adding agents to at least one constituent material of the container in order to make it easier to separate the two layers formed by an inner flexible wall and an outer rigid wall or in order to prevent the walls from fusing together when they are crushed~~ and a third operation, subsequent to or simultaneous with the second operation, consisting of initiating the delamination of the layers from one another by means of a mechanical means, wherein the initiation of the delamination is realized by exerting an axial force on the protrusion in a zone close to the latter.

19. (cancelled)

20. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 18, wherein the first shearing operation at the sprue is carried out by knives integrated into the mold.

21. (currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 18, wherein the second operation of cutting off the protrusion is carried out by an automated or automatable cutting tool consisting of a pincher.

22. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 18, comprising making the protrusion in a bottom portion of the container.

23 - 27. (cancelled)

28. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 18, further comprising providing a mold consisting of two half-shells comprising, in a parting line, longitudinal extensions made over a predetermined height, so as to allow the flexible inner layer to be pinched in the rigid outer layer, preventing the first layer from delaminating from the second layer in this zone and thus forcing, during use of the container, a delamination of the flexible pocket from the rigid casing in a direction perpendicular to said parting line.

29 - 30. (cancelled)

31. (currently amended) The method as claimed in claim ~~30~~ 18, wherein ~~the~~ a bottom providing step comprises dishing outwardly the bottom of the mold and forming at least two diametrically opposed appendages intended to form support studs of the container in order to provide stability for the container, despite its dished bottom.

32. (cancelled)

33. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 18, comprising making a constituent material of the outer rigid casing porous by means of fillers or additives added to the material, in order to improve continued delamination of the walls of the container by allowing outside air to penetrate more easily between said two constituent layers.

34 - 35. (cancelled)

36. (new) The method as claimed in claim 18, wherein the third operation of initiating the delamination is carried out by means of an automated or automatable cutting tool consisting of a pincher by pinching the protrusion, pulling it in the axial direction and then carrying out the second cutting operation.

37. (new) The method as claimed in claim 18, wherein the third operation of initiating the delamination is carried out by deforming a portion of the zone bordering the protrusion by means of a post located in the mold or during the removal of the sprue, said post being capable of generating a difference in height with another portion of the zone bordering the protrusion, so as to separate the inner layer from the outer layer and create the air inlet zone.

38. (new) The method as claimed in claim 18, wherein the third operation of initiating the delamination is carried out by deforming a portion of the zone surrounding the protrusion by means of a first blowing iron tending to separate the two walls by blowing pressurized air, infiltrating itself between the outer casing and the inner flexible pocket.

39. (new) The method as claimed in claim 38, wherein, successively to the third operation of initiating the delamination, a second blowing iron comes to blow pressurized air, at a top tip of the container adapted to receive the withdrawal member, to check that the pocket is sealed and make it possible to press it against the outer casing so that it resumes its shape and its initial capacity.

40. (new) The method as claimed in claim 18, wherein the parison comprises at least one rib made longitudinally on the inner periphery of the flexible pocket, so as to make it easier to empty the latter by making it retract about a central axis corresponding to that of the withdrawal member and consequently collapse along zones of preferred pleats and thus make it easier to empty the pocket in use.

41. (new) The method as claimed in claim 18, further comprising, in order to improve the delamination in a zone of the protrusion being crushed when the sprue is created, adding agents to at least one constituent material of the container in order to make it easier to separate the two layers formed by an inner flexible wall and an outer rigid wall or in order to prevent the walls from fusing together when they are crushed.